



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/205,251	12/04/1998	IRVING K. ARENBERG	INTRUS-4	8010
31498 7590 07/30/2008 DURECT CORPORATION THOMAS P. MCCrackEN 2 RESULTS WAY CUPERTINO, CA 95014				
EXAMINER STIGELL, THEODORE J				
ART UNIT 3763		PAPER NUMBER		
MAIL DATE 07/30/2008		DELIVERY MODE PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/205,251

Applicant(s)

ARENBERG ET AL.

Examiner

THEODORE J. STIGELL

Art Unit

3763

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 April 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 26, 28, 29, 54-60, 66-68, 70-78 and 80-82 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 26, 28, 29, 54-60, 66-68, 70-78 and 80-82 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 04 December 1998 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ ~~Notes of Informal Patent Application~~
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/4/2007 has been entered.

Drawings

The drawing objections are being removed in light of the applicant's arguments filed on 4/4/2007. It appears that there is a sufficient description in the specification to describe what "multi-phase" means (see at least page 40, lines 2-19 and page 30, lines 28-30). In view of this disclosure, the examiner accepts that Figure 2 does in fact show the limitations recited in claim 60.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 26, 28-29, 66-68, 70-71, 75-78, and 80-82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manning et al. (WO 97/38698)

Manning et al. disclose the invention substantially as claimed. Manning et al. disclose a drug delivery unit comprised of a biocompatible, biodegradable polymer support and at least one pharmacologically active agent that is placed such that it substantially contacts the round membrane of the middle ear. See page 4, lines 11-14, page 5, lines 9, page 6, lines 24-30. This would encompass the being in direct contact or against and "at least partially in said round window niche". With respect to the location of the drug delivery unit, it is disclosed on page 1, lines 19-21 that "access to the inner ear tissue regions is typically through a variety of structures including the round window membrane "... etc. That would narrow it to the location between the tympanic membrane and the round window that is the location of the round window niche since it is also disclosed that the drug delivery unit is in contact with the round membrane of the middle ear. Manning et al. teach that the device provides extended release. See page 4, lines 5-20 and abstract. On page 7, lines 7-12. Manning disclose the drug concentration can be varied over broad limits and is chosen depending upon

solubility, pharmacological activity, desirable effect of the end product, patient size and weight all factors known to those skilled in the art. As for the language of the "the biocompatible polymer" it is well known in the art that that would be a synthetic as opposed to a "biopolymer" which is naturally occurring. With respect to the quantity of agent to be 10-40 wt %, Manning teaches the unit to be 0.05 to 4% wt and higher. See page 3, lines 8-15, page 4, lines 1-30, page 5, lines 8-23, page 7, lines 7-15, page 8, lines 8-15 and see claims 1-22. However, Manning does not disclose the specific volume of the drug delivery unit being 0.1 mm³ and 250 mm³ or any of the other limitations of the length and diameter of the unit. Manning teaches the drug delivery unit to be delivered into the middle and inner ear. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the device of Manning would encompass such a broadly claimed range of the volume although he does not disclose the volume specifics of his device. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the volume size as claimed as a mere design choice lacking any criticality of size as being merely preferable for the intended target (ear) area depending on the size of the ear of the patient where the only difference between the prior art and the claims was a recitation of relative dimensions of the claimed device and a device having the claimed relative dimensions would not perform differently than the prior art device, the claimed device was not patentably distinct from the prior art device. With respect to the agent in nanogram to microgram quantities or the timing of the release of the agent, Manning teaches the dose to be preferably between 5-360 mg. However, Manning also teaches that those skilled in the art can determine optimal doses and dosage schedules. It would

have obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the dosage or dosage schedules to one which is desired for the patient taking into consideration the parameters of the patient such as size, weight, severity of the condition of the disease in order to deliver therapeutically effective levels of drug to the patient that is prompt, prolonged, effective and safe.

Claims 54-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manning et al. (WO 97/38698).

Manning teaches the invention as substantially claimed. See above. Manning specifically teaches a biocompatible polymer. However, Manning does not teach the material to be polyanhydride material, polyorthoester material, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydrophilic microsphere, bioadhesive material, or a multiphased material. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the polymer material as a mere design choice to which the polymer is more available for use, cheaper, etc. for those skilled in the art. The material is not critical to the invention unless the material is some newly discovered material.

Claims 72-74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manning et al. (WO 97/38698) in view of Peterson (U.S. Patent No.4,472,394).

Manning et al. teaches the invention as substantially claimed. See above. However, Manning can be further supported by varying the time release of the agent by the teachings of Peterson. Peterson teaches implanting a pellet/ruminant beneath the

ear for extended controlled release of the active ingredient over a period of 60 days to 210 days. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the period of release of the drug of Manning et al. with a period of greater than a month as taught by Peterson in order to provide uniform extended release depending on the parameters (such as weight of patient, type of drug, solubility of drug, etc.) required for a dosing regiment. Further lacking any criticality or unexpected results, it would have been obvious to modify the time period since slow release and controlled release is well known in the medical arts when treating the patients with respect to severity of the disease and patient's medical history.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 4/4/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to the applicant's argument that Manning does not disclose the polymer configurations recited by the applicant, the examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner contends that the polymer configurations of Manning are broad enough to read on the broad configurations recited by the applicant. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that polymers can be made into many different configurations.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to THEODORE J. STIGELL whose telephone number is (571)272-8759. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nicholas Lucchesi can be reached on 571-272-4977. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Theodore J Stigell/
Examiner, Art Unit 3763

/Nicholas D Lucchesi/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3763